

## REMARKS

### Specification

In paragraph 1 of the Office Action, the specification and claims were objected to based on minor informalities. Following the suggestion of the Office Action, Applicants have reviewed the specification for grammatical and spelling errors and submit an amended specification, with a redlined version at Appendix A and a non-redlined version at Appendix B. Applicants do not believe that any new matter is added by this amendment.

### Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1-6 and 11-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,463,464 to Lazaridis et al. (“**Lazaridis**”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,430,409 to Rossmann (“**Rossmann**”). Claims 7-10 and 14-17 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. Section 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lazaridis and Rossmann in further view of U.S. Patent No. 6,442,571 to Haff (“**Haff**”). **Lazaridis** alone or in combination with **Rossmann** or **Haff**, do not make out a *prima facie* case of obviousness, because elements of the claimed invention, as amended, are not disclosed, taught or suggested by these references. Further, the references fail to teach or suggest modifications to their disclosures to obtain the claimed invention.

The **Lazaridis** reference discloses an e-mail forwarding system wherein computers send e-mails to host device 10, which then forwards the e-mails to a mobile computer 24. The computer uses the network address of the host device 10 to compose the e-mail and sends the e-mail directly to host device 10. After the host device 10 determines that the message should be redirected, the host device 10 accesses the address of the user’s mobile computer 24 and repackages the message “as an E-mail with an outer envelope B that contains the addressing information of the mobile device 24 . . . .” See col. 7, lines 64-67; col. 8, lines 48-49. In this manner, the **Lazaridis** host device 10 is only able to forward messages to mobile computer 24.

The **Rossmann** reference discloses a two-way data communication device that includes two-way data communication devices 100, 101, or 102 that communicate with server computers 121, 131, or 141 on airnet network 150. Col. 7, line 63 – col. 8, line 23. The

**Rossman** server computers are capable of calling the two-way data communication devices; however, the **Rossman** disclosure fails to teach or suggest push-type information based on registration of the two-way communication device or the server computers.

The **Haff** reference discloses a communication system for effecting peer to peer electronic transfer of computer files between PCS across the Internet, private intranets and extranets and the PSTN. Col. 6, lines 3-7. One aspect of the **Haff** reference is “directed to providing a communication system that enables file transfers between PCS in native format without requiring encoding or conversion of the format of the files transmitted.” Col. 6, lines 21-24.

**Claims 1 and 11:** As claims 1 and 11 have similar limitations, the discussion with respect to claim 1 applies also to claim 11. The Office Action asserted that **Lazaridis** teaches all elements of claim 1, except for teaching calling the user terminal whose network address has been designated, which the Office Action asserted is taught by **Rossman**. Applicants respectfully disagree and wish to point out that **Lazaridis** does not disclose the particular elements as asserted. Applicants also point out that even after combining the cited references, one does not obtain the claimed invention as amended.

Claim 1, as amended, recites “registering a user terminal with the information provider server” and “transmitting from the transfer device the stored information in response to a request from said called user terminal.” In one aspect, applicants’ specification discloses registration of the user terminal with the information provider server. The registration enables the information provider server to send push-type information to the user terminal. When the information provider server has information for a registered user terminal, the information provider server sends the information to the gateway server. See, e.g., page 18, line 21 – page 19, line 1. The gateway server may then call the user terminal. If the user terminal requests a download of the push-type information, the gateway server responds to the request by transmitting the push-type information. See, e.g., page 19, lines 7-18.

By contrast, the **Lazaridis** reference discloses a host device 10, which the Office Action reads on the transfer device. The host device receives an e-mail sent from another computer, and determines whether to forward the e-mail to mobile computer 24 based on “event triggers.” See, e.g., col. 3, lines 1-41. If the event triggers indicate that the e-mail

should be forwarded, the host device repackages the e-mail, with the stored addressing information of the mobile computer 24, and sends the e-mail to the mobile computer 24. As an initial matter, **Lazaridis** does not teach registering the mobile computer 24 with the computer 26 which sends the e-mail. Further, the transmission of the e-mail to the mobile computer 24 does not depend on a download request by the mobile computer 24. Rather, the host device 10 sends the e-mail whether or not the mobile computer 24 sends a request. Further, the **Rossman** and **Haff** references fail to remedy the deficiency of the **Lazaridis** reference since both do not teach or suggest sending the push-type information after a request from a user terminal to download. For the above reasons, claims 1 and 11 as amended have traversed the Office Action's rejection, and are patentable over the cited references. The claims dependent on claims 1 and 11 are also patentable for at least the same reasons.

**Claims 3 and 12:** Similar to claims 1 and 11, the Office Action asserted that the **Lazaridis** reference teaches all elements of claims 3 and 12, except for teaching the calling the user terminal whose network address has been designated, which the Office Action asserted is taught by **Rossman**. Applicants respectfully disagree and wish to point out that **Lazaridis** does not disclose the particular elements as asserted. Applicants also point out that even after combining the cited references, one does not obtain the claimed invention as amended.

Claim 3, as amended, recites "storing identification information relating to user terminals which are to receive an information providing service offered by said information provider server", "modifying the identification information relating to the user terminals", "sending the modified identification information to the information provider server" and "transmitting the stored information for transmission in response to a request from the called user terminal." In one aspect, applicants' specification discloses a registration procedure of a user terminal with an information provider server. The registration comprises a user terminal sending subscriber information, such as a telephone number of the user terminal, to the gateway server. See, e.g., page 18, lines 9-14; see also Fig. 6. The gateway server may then convert the subscriber information into a user management number, which has a one-to-one correspondence with the telephone number. See, e.g., page 18, lines 14-16. The gateway server sends the user management number to the Information Provider server for storage and subsequent use. In this manner, the telephone number of the user terminal need not be sent

outside of the packet communication network MPN. See, e.g., page 18, lines 17-20.

As discussed above, the **Lazaridis** reference does not teach or suggest “transmitting the stored information for transmission in response to a request from the called user terminal.” Further, while the **Lazaridis** reference does store the address of the mobile computer 24, it does not modify the address and does not send the modified address to the computer 26. Instead, the address is merely stored with host device 10. When a computer 26 sends an e-mail to the host device, it merely includes the address of the host device. The computer does not include the address of the mobile computer 24 (or a modified address of the mobile computer 24). Rather, the host device repackages the e-mail, appends the address of the mobile computer 24 stored in its memory, and sends the communication to the mobile computer 24. Thus, the **Lazaridis** reference fails to teach any of the above-recited limitations. The **Rossman** reference likewise fails to teach or suggest any of the above-recited limitations. **Rossman** merely teaches that a user terminal may be called using the address of the user terminal. **Rossman** fails to teach or suggest registering with an information provider server using modified identification information for a user terminal. For the above reasons, claims 3 and 12 as amended have traversed the Office Action’s rejection, and are patentable over the cited references. The claims dependent on claims 3 and 12 are also patentable for at least the same reasons.

**Claims 5 and 13:** Similar to claims 1 and 11, the Office Action asserted that the **Lazaridis** reference teaches all elements of claims 5 and 13, except for teaching the calling the user terminal whose network address has been designated, which the Office Action asserted is taught by **Rossman**. Applicants respectfully disagree and wish to point out that **Lazaridis** does not disclose the particular elements as asserted. Applicants also point out that even after combining the cited references, one does not obtain the claimed invention as amended.

Claim 5, as amended, recites “storing user attribute data of users and network addresses of the user terminals in correspondence”, “receiving information supplied from said information provider server together with attribute information of users designated as desired destinations”, “comparing said stored user attribute data and the designated user attribute data, and specifying network addresses of user terminals corresponding to users having the designated attributes” and “sending the stored information mail in response to

requests from said called user terminals.” One aspect of the invention comprises pushing information from an information provider to user terminals based not on network addresses but based on attributes sent from the information provider. The attributes of users may be stored in the subscriber database UDB accessible by the gateway server. See, e.g., page 10, lines 9-14. The attributes of the user of the user terminal may include name, sex, birthdate, and address. The information provider server may push information and designated user attributes to the gateway server. One example of this is discussed in the specification:

When the gateway server GWS receives the electronic mail containing the attribute data from the IP server W, it stores the electronic mail in the third mailbox BOX3, and in the user information managing portion U-MAX, compares the attribute data appended to the electronic mail with the attribute data of each user registered in the subscriber database UDB in order to specify relevant users. For example, if the attributes designated by the IP server W are “men in the thirties who live in Tokyo”, then a search is made for relevant users having these attributes from among the users registered in the subscriber database UDB, and the telephone number of those users are extracted. The gateway server GWS calls the mobile stations MS of the telephone numbers extracted in this way (step S73).

Page 20, lines 14-23.

As discussed above, the **Lazaridis** reference does not teach or suggest “transmitting the stored information for transmission in response to a request from the called user terminal.” Further, the host device 10 in the **Lazaridis** reference merely stores the address of the mobile computer 24. It does not store any “user attribute data” of the user of the mobile terminal. Moreover, the computer 26 in the **Lazaridis** reference does not push any “attribute information of users designated as desired destinations”. Instead, the computer 26 merely includes the addresses of the host device in the e-mail sent to the host device 10. Finally, the host device 10 does not compare “said stored user attribute data and the designated user attribute data” or specify “network addresses of user terminals corresponding to users having the designated attributes”. The host device can only forward the e-mail to one device, mobile computer 24. Thus, the **Lazaridis** reference fails to teach any of the above-recited limitations. The **Rossman** reference likewise fails to teach or suggest any of the above-recited limitations. **Rossman** does not teach or suggest storing user attributes of the user terminal, sending designated attributes from the information provider server, or selecting user terminals which have attributes that match the designated attributes from the information

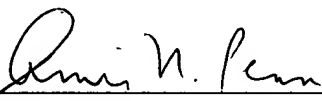
provider server. For the above reasons, claims 5 and 13 as amended have traversed the Office Action's rejection, and are patentable over the cited references. The claims dependent on claims 5 and 13 are also patentable for at least the same reasons.

Applicants add new claims 18-63, which have different limitations and are of different scope than the amended claims. Nevertheless, the newly added claims are patentable over the cited art. Further, the arguments presented above may not necessarily apply to the newly added claims.

### SUMMARY

Applicants submit that based on the foregoing remarks, the rejections have been traversed, and that the claims are in condition for allowance. Should there be any remaining formalities, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned attorneys for the Applicants via telephone if such communication would expedite this application.

Respectfully submitted,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Amir N. Penn  
Registration No. 40,767  
Attorney for Applicant

BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE  
P.O. BOX 10395  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60610  
(312) 321-4200